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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/854,619	05/15/2001	Petri Nykanen	4208-4008	8010
27123	7590	05/03/2005	EXAMINER	
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 3 WORLD FINANCIAL CENTER NEW YORK, NY 10281-2101			LE, DEBBIE M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2167	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/854,619

Applicant(s)

NYKANEN, PETRI

Examiner

DEBBIE M. LE

Art Unit

2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Applicant arguments filed on 4/12/05. Claim 54 is newly added. Claims 1-54 are pending and presented for examinations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock et al (US Patent Application Publication No. 20040139049 A1) in view of Hwang et al (US Patent Application No. 2002/0107985 A1) and further in view of Kheirloom et al (US Patent Application No 2003/0004747 A1).

As per claims 1 and 32, Hancock discloses a system providing data services via wireless mobile devices comprising:

forming of a query for the wireless device user, and providing a shortcut for queries, in response to the user's entry of abbreviated inputs to the wireless device (see par. 0058, par. 0324-0035).

Hancock teaches creating a travel profile to store travel data. This then to assist the user to navigate to specific desired waypoints of a trip (see par. 0061). Hancock does not explicitly teach constructing a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies. However, Hwang teaches constructing a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies (§ 0066). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to construct a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies as disclosed by Hwang because this would allow the system's of Hancock to deliver the information services to mobile phone users (in a push mode manner) based on personalized user profiles' defined because the push mode would provide benefits of delivery of large traffic volumes in real time, or reduction of communication overhead.

Hancock teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing Unified Geographic Database (UGD) (see par. 0339-0340). However, Hancock and Hwang do not explicitly teach enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) registry. However, Kheirrolomoom teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

(UDDI) (§ 0043). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing UDDI because UDDI is the building block that will enable business quickly, easily and dynamically to find and transact with one another via their preferred applications.

As per claim 2, Kheiolomoom teaches programmed instructions executed within the user's wireless device to query the UDDI registry (§ 0084-0085).

As per claims 3-4, Hwang teaches wherein the method is embodied as programmed instructions executed within a separate knowledge engine server to query the UDDI registry in response to commands from the user's wireless device (fig. 2, # 204, proxy server), wherein the server caches files accessed from web sites, for selective forwarding to the user's wireless device (§ 0099, 0138).

Claims 5-31, 41-42, 53-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock et al (US Patent Application Publication No. 20040139049 A1) in view of Hwang et al (US Patent Application No. 2002/0107985 A1), in view of Kheiolomoom et al (US Patent Application No 2003/0004747 A1) and further in view of Shultz et al (US Patent Application No. 2003/0061211 A1).

As per claims 5, 15, 31 and 53, Hancock discloses a system providing data services via wireless mobile devices comprising:

entering query terms as at least part of a business name (see par. 0058);
sending a find_business XML inquiry (see par. 0397).

Hancock does not explicitly teach entering a search handle that will be associated with the user's search strategy. Hancock teaches creating a travel profile to store travel data. This then to assist the user to navigate to specific desired waypoints of a trip (see par. 0061). Hancock does not explicitly teach constructing a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies. However, Hwang teaches entering a search handle that will be associated with the user's search strategy (§ 0066). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to construct a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies as disclosed by Hwang. This would allow the system's of Hancock to deliver the information services to mobile phone users (in a push mode manner) based on personalized user profiles' defined because the push mode would provide benefits of delivery of large traffic volumes in real time, or reduction of communication overhead.

Hancock teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing Unified Geographic Database (UGD) (see par. 0339-0340). However, Hancock and Hwang do not explicitly teach enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) registry. However, Kheirloom teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) (§ 0043). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing UDDI because

UDDI is the building block that will enable business quickly, easily and dynamically to find and transact with one another via their preferred applications.

Hancock, Hwang, and Kheirrolomoom does not teach receiving back a *businessList* message that contains a list of business names satisfying the *find_business* query. However, Shultz teaches entering a search handle that will be associated with the user's search strategy (§ 0044, 0049) and receiving back a *businessList* message that contains a list of business names satisfying the *find_business* query (§ 0052). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement the search handle which handle the user's search strategy because the search handle would narrow the search results according to the user's profile, therefore, it speeds up the search process and provides efficient search results to the user.

As per claims 6 and 16, Shultz teaches selecting an item from the returned *businessList* message; drilling down in the selected business' entity, data (§ 0079); sending a *find_service* XML inquiry, to the UDDI registry; receiving back from the UDDI registry, a *serviceList* message that contains a list of names of services offered by the selected business (§ 0060-0061).

As per claims 7, 17 and 41, Shultz teaches selecting an item from the returned *serviceList* message; drilling down in the selected service data; sending a *get_serviceDetail_XML* inquiry to the UDDI registry; receiving back from the UDDI

registry, a *serviceDetail* message that includes *bindingTemplate* data that contains the details of the selected service (§ 0056).

As per claims 8, 18 and 42, Shultz teaches including in the *bindingTemplate* data an *accessPoint URL*, which is the URL of the selected service on the web site of the selected business (§ 0084).

As per claims 9 and 19, Shultz teaches displaying the *accessPoint URL* to the user (§ 0092).

As per claims 10 and 20, Hancock teaches storing the search handle in a user profile with the selected *accessPoint URL*; providing the user with a shortcut for accessing pages from web sites, in response to the user's entry of abbreviated search handle to the wireless device (see par. 0337, 0058).

As per claims 11, 21 and 54, Hancock teaches storing the search handle in a user profile with a UDDI registry search strategy; providing the user with a shortcut for online or offline queries to the UDDI registry, in response to the user's entry of abbreviated search handle to the wireless device (see par. 0058, 0313).

As per claims 12, 14 and 22, Shultz teaches the search strategy including the business name query, the selected *businessEntity* data, the selected *businessService* data, the selected *bindingTemplate* data, and the selected *accessPoint URL* (§ 0011, 0048).

As per claims 13 and 23, Hancock teaches replaying a UDDI registry search strategy by entering a search handle into the wireless device automatically accessing the UDDI registry search strategy from user profile corresponding to the search handle;

loading query values from said UDDI registry search strategy as each respective operand that would have been otherwise entered by the user (see par. 0345).

As per claim 24, Shultz teaches said query values including the business name query, the selected *businessEntity* data, the selected *businessService* data, and the selected *bindingTemplate* data (§ 0048).

Claim 25 is rejected by the same rationale as state in independent claim 5. Furthermore, Hancock teaches applying a filter prescribed by the user and stored in the user's profile, to limit the returned documents to only those of particular interest to the user (see par. 0345).

As per claim 26, Shultz teaches sorting the documents in a list having an order established in accordance with user's profile (§ 0060).

As per claim 27, Hwang teaches storing the filtered documents and the sorted list in a cache for later, selective accessing by the user (§ 0051).

As per claim 28, Hwang teaches receiving the user's selections from the list and updating the user's profile with the user's preferences (§ 0107).

As per claim 29, Shultz teaches associating the search handle with user's selections and with the user's search strategy; storing that association in user's profile (§ 0044, 0048).

As per claim 30, Hancock teaches providing the user with a shortcut for accessing pages from web sites, in response to the user's entry of abbreviated search handle to the wireless device (see abstract, par. 0058, 0339).

Claims 33-34, 36-40, 43-49, 51-52 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock et al (US Patent Application Publication No. 20040139049 A1) in view of Hwang et al (US Patent Application No. 2002/0107985 A1).

As per claims 33 and 45, Hancock discloses a system providing data services via wireless mobile devices comprising:

a wireless device (mobile phone) configured to communicate over a computer network (server), a memory device (UGD), communicatively coupled to the wireless device, wherein said memory device stores at least one executable profile; and a processor communicatively coupled to the memory device, wherein said processor and memory function to access a network element in accordance with the at least one executable profile (see par. 0339-0340) or at least one abbreviated input (see par. 0058).

Hancock teaches creating a travel profile to store travel data. This then to assist the user to navigate to specific desired waypoints of a trip (see par. 0061). Hancock does not explicitly teach user profiles. However, Hwang teaches user profile (§ 0066). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to construct a personal user profile of the user's searching strategies as disclosed by Hwang because this would allow the system's of Hancock to deliver the information services to mobile phone users (in a push mode manner) based on personalized user profiles' defined because the push mode would provide benefits of delivery of large traffic volumes in real time, or reduction of communication overhead.

As per claim 34, Hancock teaches at least one executable user profile consists of an abbreviate user input to the wireless device (§ 0099).

As per claim 36, Hwang teaches network element is a server including a knowledge engine (fig. 2, # 204).

As per claim 37, Hancock teaches network element includes a user profile that comprises a search strategy (see par. 0340).

As per claim 38, Hancock teaches wherein said search strategy is stored by using a search handle for a business name query (see par. 0324).

As per claim 39, Hancock teaches wherein said search handle for the business name query comprises a business entry data (see par. 0343).

As per claim 40, wherein said search handle for the business name query comprises a business service data (see par. 0344).

As per claim 43, Hancock teaches the wireless device stores a search handle in a user profile with the search strategy of the network element (see par. 0040).

As per claim 44, Hancock teaches wherein the wireless device stores a search handle in a user profile with the search strategy of the network element (see par. 0040).

As per claim 46, Hwang teaches wherein the access files are readable or executable computer code stored on a web site (§ 0056).

As per claim 47, Hwang teaches wherein the accessed files are cached for selective forwarding to the wireless device (fig. 2, # 214).

As per claim 48, Hwang teaches wherein said network element is accessed using a direct session (§ 0059, Network, # 208).

As per claim 49, Hwang teaches wherein said network element is accessed using an indirect session through a knowledge server (fig. 2, # 204, Internet).

As per claim 51, Hancock teaches wherein the at least one search handle is associated with a user's search strategy (see par. 0058).

As per claim 52, Hancock teaches wherein said wireless device stores a search handle in a user profile with the search strategy of the network element (see par. 0340).

Claims 35 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hancock et al (US Patent Application Publication No. 20040139049 A1) in view of Hwang et al (US Patent Application No. 2002/0107985 A1) and further in view of Kheiolomoom et al (US Patent Application No 2003/0004747 A1).

As per claim 35, Hancock teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing Unified Geographic Database (UGD) (see par. 0339-0340). However, Hwang and Hancock do not explicitly teach enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) registry. However, Kheiolomoom teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) (§ 0043). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing UDDI because UDDI is the building block that will enable business quickly, easily and dynamically to find and transact with one another via their preferred applications.

As per claim 50, Hancock teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing Unified Geographic Database (UGD) (see par. 0339-0340). However, Hwang and Hancock do not explicitly teach enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) registry. However, Kheirloom teaches enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) (§ 0043). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to enable a wireless device to discover Internet business by accessing UDDI because UDDI is the building block that will enable business quickly, easily and dynamically to find and transact with one another via their preferred applications.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see page 18, filed 4/12/05, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 and 32 under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) and 33 under 35 U.S.C 102(e) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Hancock et al (application publication 20040139049 A1), Hwang et al (application publication 2002/0107985 A1) and, Kheirloom et al (application publication 2003/0004747 A1).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DEBBIE M. LE whose telephone number is (571) 272-4111. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN BREENE can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



DEBBIE M LE
Examiner
Art Unit 2167

Debbie Le

April 28, 2005.

